

over time.

INTRASITE ANALYSES

INTERNAL STRUCTURE

A total of 154 feature numbers were assigned at 7K-D-111 and are listed in Table 2. Because some graves overlapped (presumed unintentional intrusion by original grave diggers), the 116 burial feature numbers probably represent at least 123 interments. Features 14, 58, 103, and 125 can be considered unintentionally overlapping multiple interments, and these four feature numbers represent at least 11 individuals. Table 2 provides the feature type, dimensions, burial outline type, adult/subadult burial differentiation, and the long axis orientation for each of the features, where applicable. The burials ranged as large as 4.0' by 7.9' and as small as 0.9' by 2.1'.

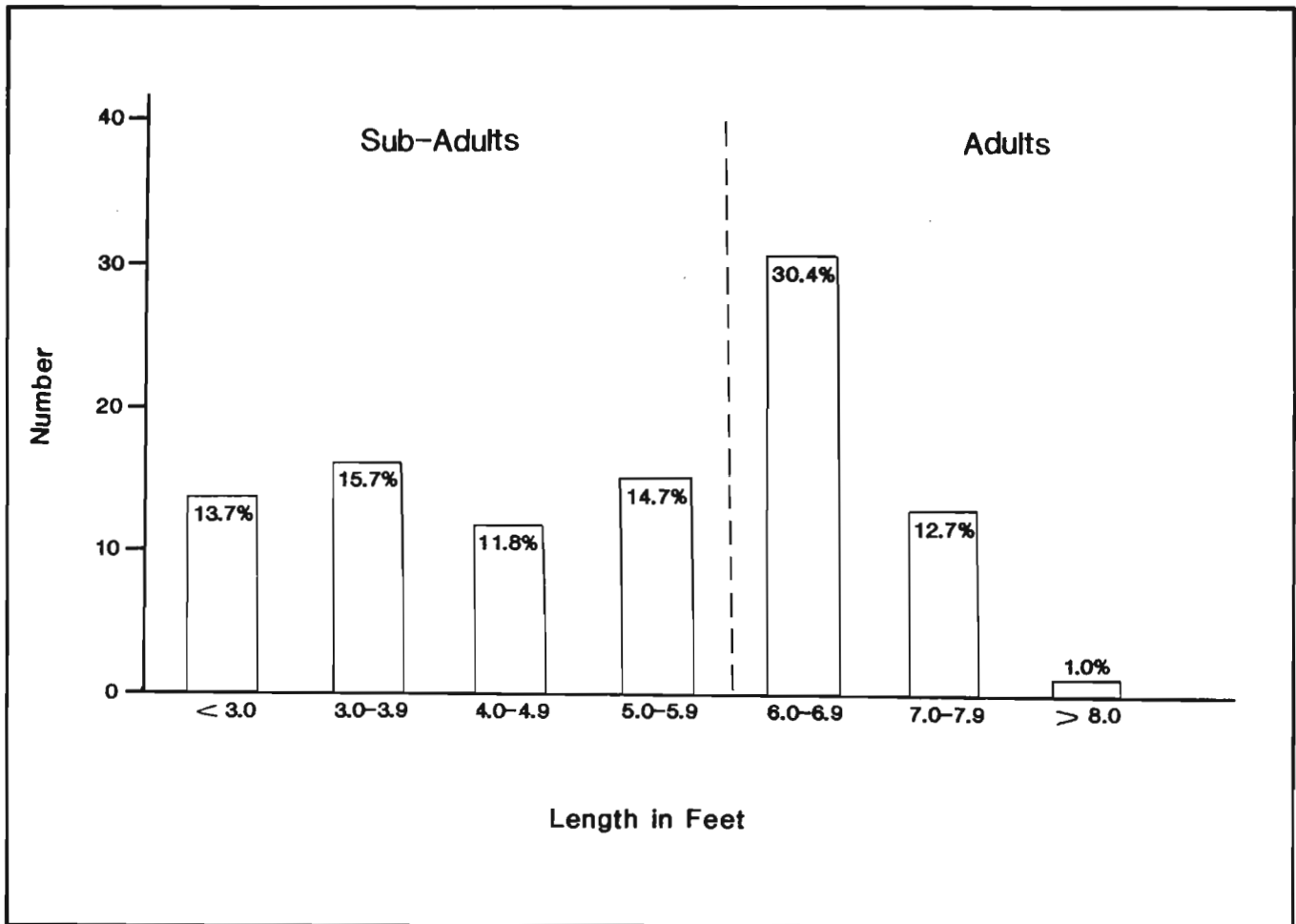
Of the 123 burial features, 109 were classified as either adult or subadult based upon the graveshaft length. Blakely and Beck (1982), in their study of Atlanta's nineteenth century Oakland Cemetery, recommend:

6' x 2' (1.8 x 0.6m) as a size by which to differentiate the graves of subadults and adults. Using this criterion, of the 204 measurable grave pits in the study tract, about 108 held subadults and 96 contained adults. Thus, roughly 53% of the dead were infants, children, and adolescents, and the remaining 47% were adults. (Blakely and Beck 1982:190).

It should be noted that a graveshaft 6.0' in length probably held a coffin of about 5.7' long. The coffin would hold a

FIGURE 12

Graveshaft Lengths in 1.0' Increments at 7K-D-111



person 5.5' or 5.6' long, so by inference, Blakely and Beck are considering adults as those individuals 5.5' and taller. At the Lafferty Lane cemetery, 50 of 109 (46%) were adults and 59 (54%) were subadults, figures which compare remarkably well with the Atlanta data (Blakely and Beck 1982:190). At the Elko Switch Cemetery in Alabama (1850-1920), 26 of 51 (51%) measurable graves were classified as subadults (Shogren et al. 1989). Figure 12 shows the relative number of graveshaft lengths in one-foot increments for 102 of the 109 graveshafts at Lafferty Lane for which specific length measurements could be obtained.

Nearly three in 10 (29.4%) graves measure less than 4.0' in length, suggesting a high death rate among small children. This phenomenon has been previously demonstrated by the data presented in the Tatnall Tombstone Index (Bureau of Archives) and by Dill (1989).

ORIENTATION

Nearly all of the graves in the cemetery are aligned in a generally east-west direction and the orientation of each was measured. In Table 2, due east is arbitrarily considered 0 degrees and the figures shown represent the deviation north of east or south of east from due east. The average bearing is 16.60 degrees north of east with one standard deviation of 19.88. The extremes are 66 degrees north of east (Feature 90) to 57 degrees south of east (Feature 17). It should be noted that the earth's axis is tilted 23 degrees, so "east" varies through one 365 day annual cycle. Thus, "east," as defined by the point on the horizon where the sun rises each morning, could be anywhere within a 46 degree span throughout the year.

GRAVE CLUSTERS

Absolute compass orientation of the grave, however, is not the only criterion for interment and actually appears to be subordinate to proximity and similar orientation (bearing) to others within a group. Of the 116 burial features present at the Lafferty Lane cemetery, 112 could be placed within one of 16 clusters as defined by orientation and proximity. These clusters are summarized in Table 3, shown in Figure 9 (see

TABLE 3

BURIAL FEATURE CLUSTERS

Cluster Number	Feature Count	Features Contained	Orientation	Adults/ Subadults (A/S)
1	8	69	43° NE	A
		71	38° NE	A
		72	36° NE	S
		73	43° NE	S
		74	27° NE	A
		75	27° NE	S
		76	28° NE	S
		77	33° NE	A
2	5	46	26° NE	S
		47	30° NE	A
		93	29° NE	S
		94	34° NE	S
		95	46° NE	A
3	3	43	5° SE	S
		44	21° NE	S
		45	57° NE	S
4	3	96	13° NE	S
		97	0° E	A
		98	9° NE	S
5	9	100	31° NE	S
		101	32° NE	S
		103	?	?
		104	27° NE	A
		106	27° NE	S
		108	27° NE	A
		113	17° NE	A
		115	43° NE	S
		139	23° NE	S
6	16	88	5° NE	A
		105	3° SE	A
		107	11° NE	A
		109	6° SE	A
		110	1° NE	A
		111	3° SE	S
		112	0° E	S
		114	6° NE	A
		116	5° SE	S
		117	3° SE	S
		118	26° NE	S
		122	14° NE	S
		123	14° NE	A
		124	3° NE	S
		126	3° SE	?

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Cluster Number	Feature Count	Features Contained	Orientation	Adults/ Subadults (A/S)
6 (cont.)	16	127	5° NE	A
7	5	66	?	S
		67	45° NE	A
		68	?	S
		89	54° NE	A
		90	66° NE	A
8	5	54	7° NE	S
		55	6° NE	A
		56	6° NE	A
		57	10° SE	S
		64	2° SE	A
9	5	49	3° SE	A
		50	2° NE	A
		51	13° SE	S
		52	0° E	S
		53	1° NE	A
10	4	40	23° NE	S
		41	27° NE	A
		48	36° NE	S
		153	49° NE	S
11	2	37	26° NE	S
		38	26° NE	S
12	4	36	4° SE	A
		39	1° NE	S
		128	47° NE	S
		129	11° SE	A
13	4	1	4° SE	A
		2	4° SE	S
		15	1° NE	S
		16	10° SE	S
14	25	3	16° SE	S
		10	42° NE	A
		11	26° NE	S
		12	45° NE	S
		13	21° NE	A
		14	?	?
		18	24° NE	S
		20	11° SE	S
		21	9° NE	A
		22	20° NE	A
		23	?	?
		24	15° NE	A

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Cluster Number	Feature Count	Features Contained	Orientation	Adults/ Subadults (A/S)
14 (cont.)	25	25	10° NE	A
		26	8° NE	S
		58	?	?
		59	29° NE	S
		60	25° NE	S
		61	23° NE	A
		62	23° NE	A
		63	23° NE	S
		147	?	?
		148	0° E	S
		149	17° NE	?
		150	?	?
		151	16° NE	A
15	6	86	28° NE	?
		87	26° NE	A
		140	24° NE	A
		141	33° NE	A
		142	27° NE	S
		143	29° NE	A
16	8	83	6° NE	A
		119	57° NE	S
		121	21° NE	S
		125	ca. 10° NE	2A, 1S
		130	11° NE	S
		131	6° NE	A
		132	2° NE	A
		133	5° NE	S

pocket), and described briefly below. It is possible that these clusters represent family groupings. However, without headstones and/or osteological analysis of the interments, this possibility cannot be tested and will remain only a tentative assumption.

Cluster 1: This cluster lies in the north central portion of the cemetery and contains four adults and four subadults. Six of the eight interments are hexagonal graveshafts and the angles of orientation range from 27 degrees to 43 degrees

northeast. The average distance between graves is about 18 inches. Feature 69 is intruded by Feature 62 of Cluster 14, a group of largely rectangular graveshafts. This intrusion suggests that all or part of Cluster 14 postdates Cluster 1.

Cluster 2: A cluster of two adults and three subadults in the southwestern portion of the cemetery, it is notable for Features 47 and 93, an adult and infant buried in a parallel overlapped fashion (Plate 13). The relationship of these two features is comparable to Features 97 and 98 in Cluster 4 just to the north, and the orientation and placement of the interments appear to be non-random. It is possible that these graves represent mothers and infants who died at about the same time and were buried together. Coffin nails were found at the top of the exposed section of Feature 93 (infant) suggesting that this grave is very shallow.

Cluster 3: This cluster contains Features 43 to 45 at the southern end of the cemetery, a cluster of three subadults whose graveshaft surface areas are very similar. Although the compass orientation of these three graves shows wide disparity, their proximity to each other and their collective separation from other graves warrants their assignment to this cluster.

Cluster 4: One adult (Feature 97) and two subadults (Features 96 and 98) comprise this small cluster. The relationship between Feature 97 and 98 was discussed above in Cluster 2.

Cluster 5: This group of nine grave features lies in the western side of the cemetery and crosscuts Cluster 6. Two adults and five subadults can be clearly defined. Feature 103

Features 47 and 93



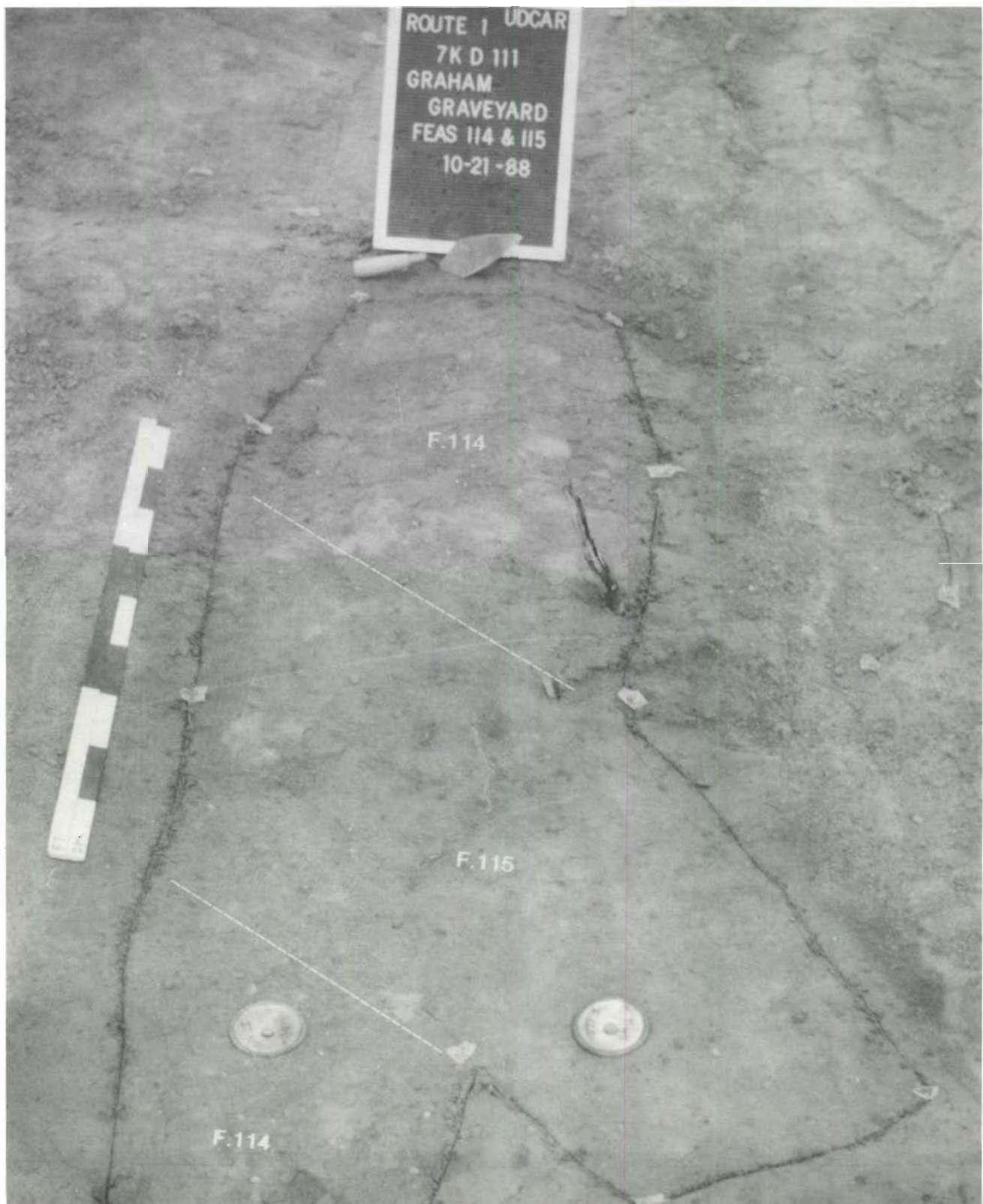
of this cluster contains at least three and possibly more interments divided into at least one adult and two subadults. Thus, Cluster 5 contains at least 11 graves even though only nine feature numbers were assigned. Feature 100, a child burial at the southern end of the cluster, contained the only head- and footstones associated with any burials. One standard red brick had been placed on its side at both the head and the foot of the 2.3' long grave. These bricks only became visible at the conclusion of the stripping operations, or not until six inches of topsoil had been removed. Both bricks were heavily weathered and contained no initials or other markings.

Cluster 6: Cross-cutting Cluster 5, this group of 16 grave features contains eight adults, seven subadults, and one unknown type, and fourteen of the 16 grave features are hexagonal. Except for Feature 118, all of the features in the cluster are contained within a 32 degree compass arc from 6 degrees southeast to 26 degrees northeast.

The temporal relationship between Clusters 5 and 6 may be indicated also by two examples of intrusive burial features. Features 108 and 115 of Cluster 5 intrude into Features 107 and 114, respectively, of Cluster 6 (Plate 14). This further supports the contention that Cluster 6 is earlier than Cluster 5. If the burial clusters do represent nuclear or extended family groupings, then it is unlikely that Clusters 5 and 6 were being used simultaneously for the simple reason that no two family group members would purposefully disturb the resting places of their neighbors' deceased kin. Some time interval, perhaps several decades, would be required to cause a memory

PLATE 14

Feature 115 of Cluster 5 Intruding into
Feature 114 of Cluster 6



lapse between the two families regarding grave site location. The Cluster 6 family may have died out completely (perhaps by epidemic) or the descendants may have left the area. The Cluster 6 graves were either poorly marked or completely unmarked by the time the Cluster 5 group began their interments, for there is no indication in the Cluster 5 orientation and alignment that they were aware of any of the Cluster 6 interments.

Cluster 7: This group consists of three adults and two subadults located in the center of the cemetery. This is the most northeasterly trending group of interments, with discernible angles of 45 degrees, 54 degrees, and 66 degrees northeast for three of the five graves. The bearing is the most definitive characteristic of this cluster. Features 66 and 68 overlap the head of Feature 67 and may be two small children buried with an adult in Feature 67.

Cluster 8: Located southeast of Cluster 7, Cluster 8 includes Features 54 through 57 and 64 and contains three adults and two subadults. All except Feature 57 are rectangular and all are oriented within a 17 degree range. Feature 55 abuts Feature 54 and the latter could be a child buried with a parent.

Cluster 9: This cluster is located south of Cluster 8 and also contains three adults and two subadults in mostly rectangular graveshafts. The bearings are very similar, suggesting that this group may be an extension of Cluster 8, notwithstanding the gap between Features 53 and 54. Feature 50 (adult) intrudes into Feature 51 (subadult) suggesting that the Feature 51 grave was a child of the Feature 50 occupant who died

long enough prior to the Feature 50 occupant for the family to have forgotten precisely where the child was buried. This circumstance would be entirely possible in a grassy plot with unmarked graves.

Cluster 10: Four graves (Features 40, 41, 48, and 153) lie in similar bearing in the southern end of the cemetery. Unlike most interments, which are side-by-side, these have a more linear end-to-end arrangement and are grouped more by bearing than by proximity. One adult and three subadults are contained in this group.

Cluster 11: This cluster contains just two interments, Features 37 and 38, which overlap and lie just east of Cluster 9. Because the average bearing in Cluster 9 was 1 degree southeast with little variation, and Features 37 and 38 are both 26 degrees northeast, these two were given a separate cluster number. Both are subadults, and Feature 37 clearly intrudes into Feature 38 suggesting an interval of at least several years between interments.

Cluster 12: This small cluster lies in a relatively unused section of the cemetery and contains two adult and two subadult graves. Features 36, 39, and 129 lie within a range from 11 degrees southeast to 1 degree northeast, but Feature 128, which is truncated by Feature 129, is oriented at 47 degrees northeast. This placement pattern suggests some time interval existed between the two interments or that the two may have been unrelated altogether.

Cluster 13: Features 1, 2, 15, and 16 are contained in this group and Features 1 and 2 were partially excavated, as previously described. Features 15 and 16 are two of the smallest graves in the cemetery (2.2' and 2.6' long, respectively) and are likely to be other children of the Feature 1 occupant. The angle iron which served to mark the corner boundary point at the onset of excavation of the cemetery was located above the lower legs of the Feature 1 occupant. If this angle iron is located in the same position as the survey point mentioned in the 1878 Hopkins Plot (Figure 4), then the Feature 1 occupant may be Robert Graham. However, Graham may be buried in Feature 10 (of Cluster 14). The rationale behind this takes into account the group of overlapping postholes labeled Features 4, 8, and 9, which lie between Features 1 and 10. These postholes are probably corner boundary posts which probably had a collective lifespan of many decades. This group of postholes lies only about 15" from the head of Feature 10. Feature 7, the cut granite blade measuring about one cubic foot, may be the stone referred to in the 1878 Hopkins plot of the property. However, it lies 7.6' away from the head of Feature 1 and does not appear to be associated with any other feature. Therefore, it's possible function at the site remains enigmatic.

Cluster 14: This is the largest single cluster in the cemetery, with at least 25 interments (Features 3, 10-14, 18, 20-26, 58-63, and 147-151). Features 23, 149, 150, and 151 were all truncated by Feature 144, an intrusive twentieth century trash pit. It is possible that other grave features were completely destroyed by the creation of Feature 144.

Feature 14 contains Feature 3, a subadult buried within and at a very different orientation than that of Feature 14. In addition, the Feature 14 outline suggests that at least three and possibly more overlapping graves are contained within it. Feature 14 probably represents one nuclear family. Later interments apparently disturbed earlier ones, for numerous small bone flecks and fragments were observed in the top of the exposed Feature 14 grave fill. Feature 58 contains at least two individuals in overlapping rectangular graves. Thus, the 25 grave features identified for this cluster contain at least 29 individuals.

Feature 25 is the only brick burial vault found in the cemetery and was surrounded by Feature 146, a builder's trench measuring at least 8.2' x 3.6' (Figure 9 [see pocket], Plate 10). Feature 146 was disturbed by Feature 144, the trash pit, and the west end of the vault roof contained two damaged bricks, indicating that Features 25 and 146 were probably disturbed by the machinery used to originally excavate Feature 144, the trash pit, in the early twentieth century. Feature 25 measured 6.9' x 2.2' and was very similar in construction to the vaults at the nineteenth century Nowell family cemetery found in Harrington, Delaware (Payne and Thomas 1988). The vault was constructed of standard size red brick and sand-lime mortar. Only the top of the vault was exposed and its depth was unknown. Regrettably, a few days after the conclusion of the excavations at 7K-D-111, vandals smashed a small hole into the vault and destroyed the contents.

Cluster 15: Four adults, one subadult, and one burial of unknown age are included in this group in the northwest portion of the cemetery. All burials are oriented between 24 degrees and 33 degrees northeast and all are hexagonal graveshafts except Feature 87.

Cluster 16: This cluster included eight features (83, 119, 121, 125, and 130-133) lying in the northwest corner of the cemetery. Except for Feature 119, all are oriented from 2 degrees northeast to 21 degrees northeast. The layout of the cluster takes the form of an arc presumably created by space pressure from Clusters 5, 6, and 15 and Features 79 and 134, the north and west side boundary ditches, respectively. Feature 125 contains at least three overlapping graves, probably of two adults and one subadult. Thus, 10 individuals are represented by the eight features in Cluster 16.

The clusters most likely represent families with the parents buried together and the children who failed to reach adulthood buried with them. Clusters 6 (16 graves) and 14 (25 graves, at least 29 interments) may represent extended families of several generations whose members chose to be buried together. The other clusters probably represent nuclear families, many of which are probably related by birth or marriage. Slaves, servants, and other members of an individual household may also be buried with the family or extended family unit, but that cannot be determined from the available data.

GRAVESHAFT OUTLINE

The burial shaft outlines at 7K-D-111 implied the type of coffin which may be contained within the shaft (hexagonal shaft outlines imply hexagonal coffins, for example). Since rectangular coffins did not become common until after about 1850, it was anticipated that the temporal development of the cemetery may be deduced by employing a seriation technique using graveshaft outlines. However, an investigation of the relationship between graveshaft outline and coffin shape at other sites demonstrated that the use of this technique would probably yield misleading results. Swauger (1958) has discussed an early nineteenth century burial method at the Ravenscraft Site in western Pennsylvania where a hexagonal coffin was placed in a rectangular shaft. Carson et al. (1981) found rectangular graveshafts dating from the period 1695-1735 at Middle Plantation, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Burnston noted rectangular graveshafts at Catoctin Furnace, Maryland for the period 1790-1820 (Burnston 1981). Shogren et al. 1989 noted both hexagonal and rectangular coffins in an Alabama cemetery containing solely rectangular graveshafts which dated from the mid-nineteenth century to about 1920. Payne and Thomas (1988) noted hexagonal coffins in rectangular graveshafts and vice versa from the Nowell family cemetery, Harrington, Delaware which dated to the nineteenth century. Thus, while rectangular coffins may not become widely used until after 1850 (Blakely and Beck 1982), rectangular graveshafts are present well before that date. Perhaps the most useful thing that can come from the analysis of the shape of the graveshaft is the degree of

TABLE 4

**PERCENTAGES OF HEXAGONAL AND RECTANGULAR GRAVESHAFTS
IN EACH BURIAL CLUSTER AT LAFFERTY LANE CEMETERY**

Cluster	Burials	Hexagonal (%)	Rectangular (%)
1	8	6 (75)	2 (25)
2	5	3 (60)	2 (40)
3	3	3 (100)	0 (0)
4	3	3 (100)	0 (0)
5	7	4 (57)	3 (43)
6	13	11 (85)	2 (15)
7	5	5 (100)	0 (0)
8	5	1 (20)	4 (80)
9	5	1 (20)	4 (80)
10	4	4 (100)	0 (0)
11	2	0 (0)	2 (100)
12	4	3 (75)	1 (25)
13	4	4 (100)	0 (0)
14	21	4 (19)	17 (81)
15	6	5 (83)	1 (17)
16	10	6 (60)	4 (40)
Total	105	63 (60)	42 (40)

internal shape similarity that characterizes each cluster (Table 4). Thirteen of the 16 clusters exhibit a dominance of one form or another by 75 percent or more. Internal similarity may suggest a degree of contemporaneity, but not the relative temporal sequence between clusters.

The burial cluster analysis demonstrated several things about burial placement. Compass bearing is only an approximate measure of the placement of the coffin and probably a subordinate one at that. After the initial one or two interments within a group, a desire to bury the dead parallel to the previous graves seems more important than an orientation toward the spot on the horizon where the sun comes up at the time of interment.

TABLE 5

POSTHOLE/POSTMOLD CLASSIFICATION AT LAFFERTY LANE CEMETERY

GROUP 1) THOSE PROBABLY ASSOCIATED WITH GRAVES OR GRAVE CLUSTERS

PH/PM	Location	Comments
6	West of F. 2	Adjacent to Cl. 13, probable plot marker
42	East of F. 43	Just east of Cl. 3, probable plot marker
70	Head of F. 62	Probable family plot marker within larger Cl. 14
78	Central west edge of Cl. 1	Family plot marker from Cl. 1
92	Between Cl. 2 and 3	Possible plot marker for either Cl. 2 or 3
102	Head of F. 41	Plot marker for Cl. 10
120	Adjacent to F. 121	Plot marker for part of Cl. 16
152	Overlaps head of F. 149	Plot marker for section of Cl. 14
154	Adjacent to F. 141	Plot marker for Cl. 15

GROUP 2) THOSE POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH GRAVES OR GRAVE CLUSTERS

PH/PM	Location	Comments
4	Adjacent to F. 1	Corner boundary/fence post
5	Several feet north of F. 1	Unknown function
8	Adjacent to F. 1	Corner boundary/fence post
9	Adjacent to F. 1	Corner boundary/fence post
29	3.0' east of F. 128	Possible plot marker, Cl. 12
32	8.0' east of F. 48	Unknown
33	4.0' northeast of F. 48	Possible plot marker, Cl. 10
34	3.3' north of F. 48	Possible plot marker, Cl. 10
35	3.0' south of F. 38	Possible plot marker, Cl. 11
80	Just inside F. 79 boundary ditch	Unknown
81	Just inside F. 79 boundary ditch	Unknown
82	6.6' northeast of F. 83	Unknown
84	4.3' north of F. 87	Unknown
85	Adjacent to F. 87	Possible plot marker, Cl. 15
91	1.6' southwest of F. 27	Grave marker for F. 27
145	5.0' southeast of F. 37	Unknown

KEY:

PH = Posthole
 PM = Postmold
 F. = Feature
 Cl. = Cluster

TABLE 5 (Continued)

GROUP 3) THOSE OUTSIDE THE CEMETERY

PH/PM	Location	Comments
135	Several feet north of F. 79, boundary ditch	Fencepost along former farmlane
136	Several feet north of F. 79, boundary ditch	Fencepost along former farmlane
137	Several feet north of F. 79, boundary ditch	Fencepost along former farmlane
138	Several feet north of F. 79, boundary ditch	Fencepost along former farmlane

POSTHOLES AND POSTMOLDS

A total of 29 postholes and postmolds were recorded from 7K-D-111 (Table 5) and can be classified into three groups: 1) those from inside the cemetery and probably associated with graves or grave clusters, 2) those from inside the cemetery and possibly associated with graves or grave clusters, and 3) those outside the cemetery. Category 1 includes nine postholes and postmolds which appear singly and adjacent to graves or grave clusters. One posthole each is associated with Clusters 1 (Feature 78), 2 (Feature 92), 3 (Feature 42), 10 (Feature 102), 13 (Feature 6), 14 (Features 70 and 152), 15 (Feature 154), and 16 (Feature 120). Two were identified with Cluster 14 and are perhaps family plot markers within the larger cluster.

Category 2 includes 16 postholes with less apparent associations with the graves. Features 4, 8, and 9 are probable corner boundary posts marking the present and historic land division near Feature 1. Features 32-35 (Plate 15) and 145 are bounded by Clusters 9, 10, 11, and 12 and may be grave markers for families using this corner of the 1/4 acre plot for burial. However, the distance from some of the postholes to the graves

PLATE 15

Feature 35, Rectangular Posthole

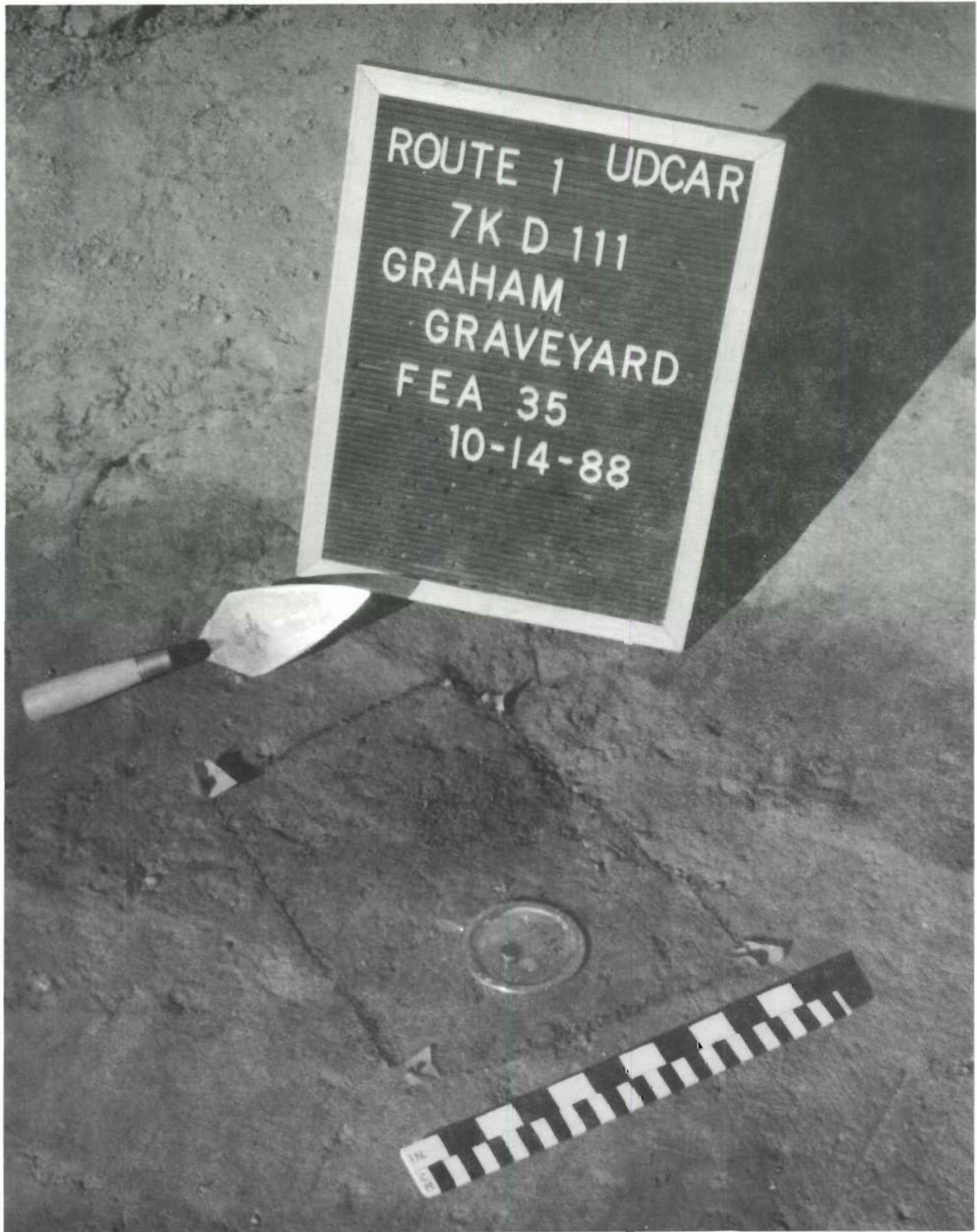
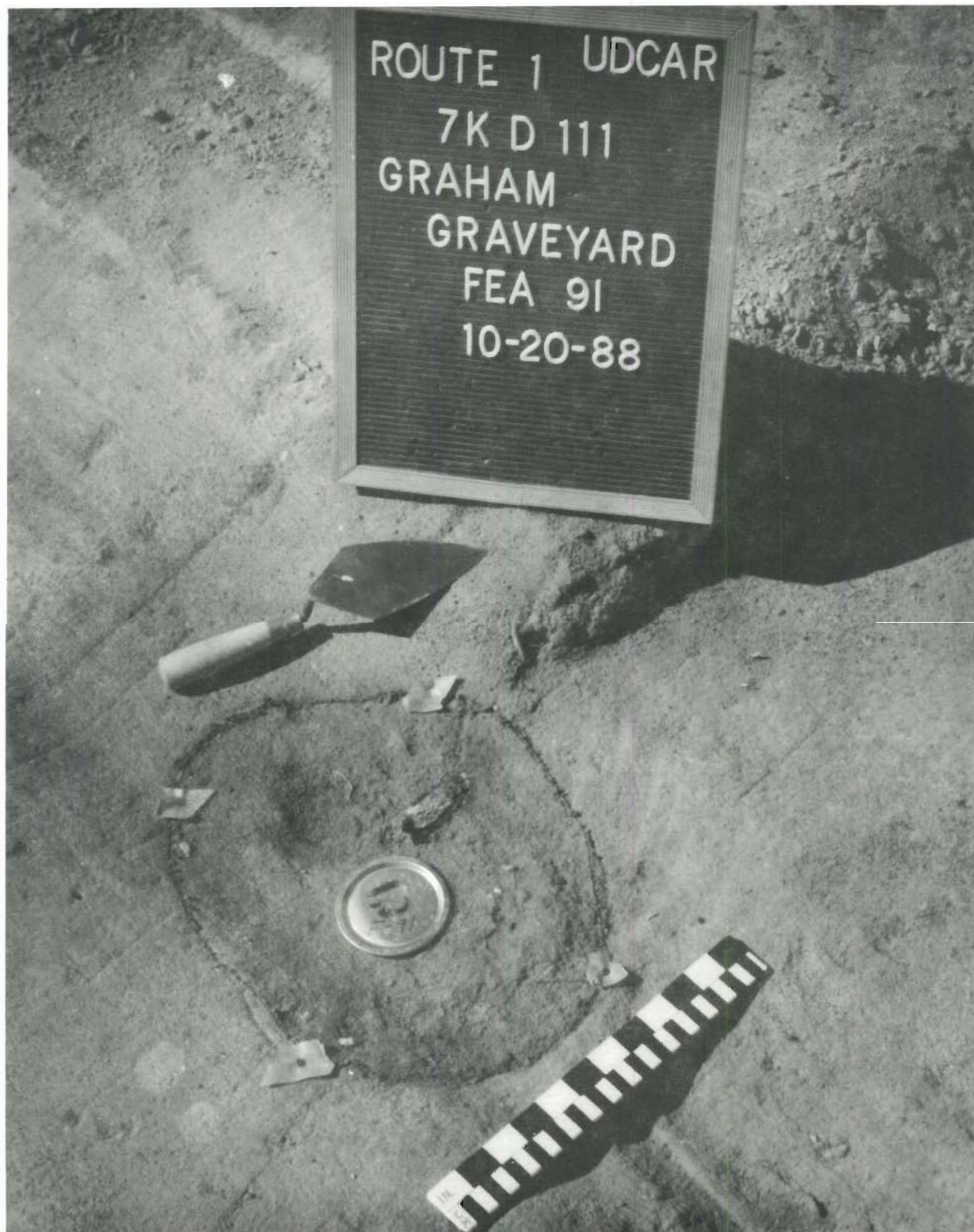


PLATE 16

Feature 91, Circular Posthole



makes for a doubtful association. Feature 29 may be a marker for Cluster 12 and Feature 91 (Plate 16) may be a marker for grave Feature 27 (southeast corner of cemetery). Features 80-82, 84, and 85 form a 10.9'-long fishhook-shaped group above Cluster 15. Its purpose is unknown, but its overall shape and the number of features is similar to Features 32-35 and 145 located in the southern end of the cemetery. Features 135 to 138 lie several feet to the north of Feature 79, the northern boundary ditch, and probably form part of an old fence line adjacent to a farm lane shown on the 1948 aerial (Plate 1).

BOUNDARY DITCHES

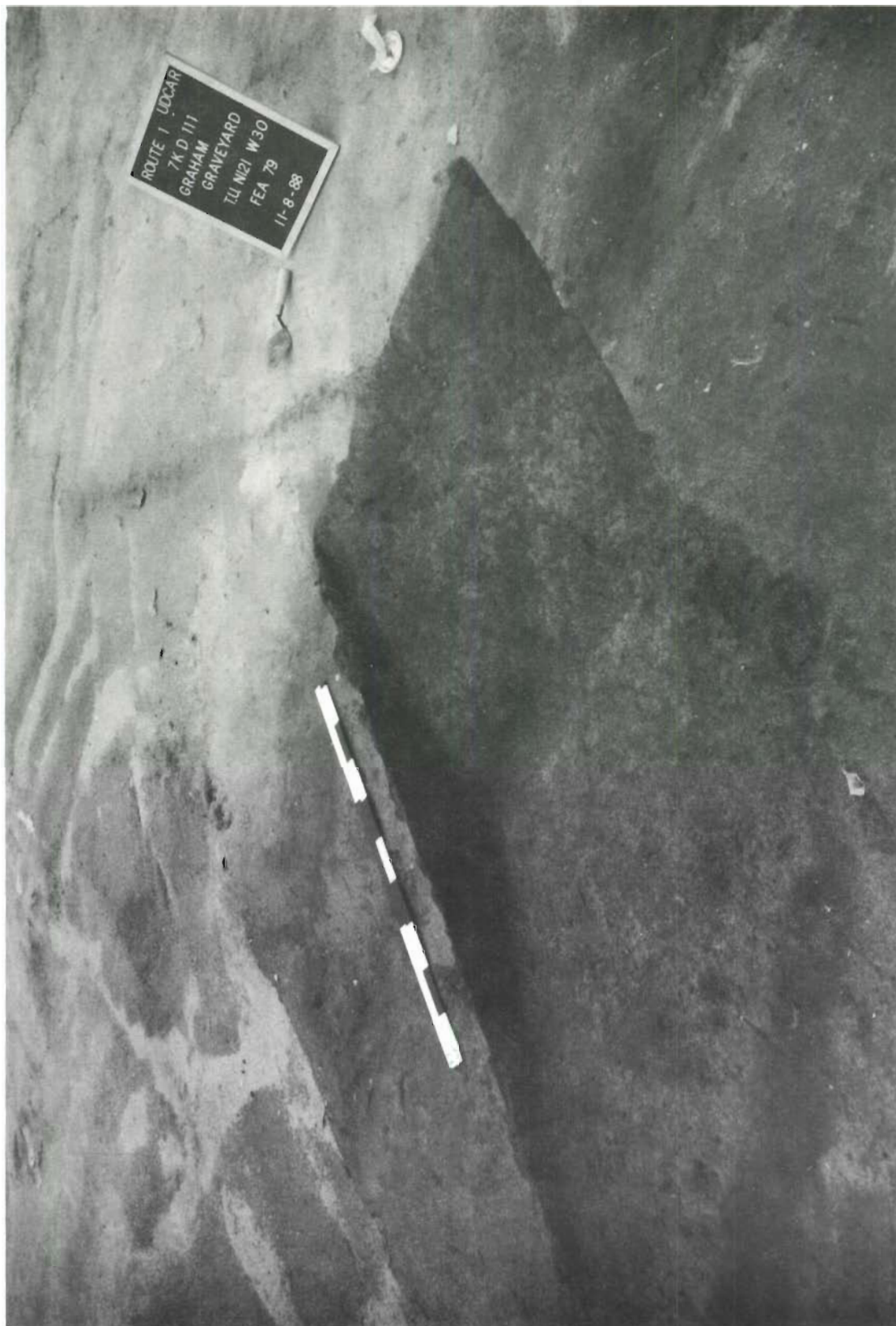
During stripping operations, several linear organic stains appeared in the subsoil around the edges of the cemetery. Sections of these stains were apparently removed by earlier plowing around the cemetery and by the mechanical stripping conducted for this investigation. These stains were labeled Feature 79 (north boundary, two sections totaling 60'), Feature 134 (west boundary, one section measuring 43'), Feature 28 (east boundary, two sections totaling 46'), and Feature 31 (south boundary, one section measuring 31'). Presumably, the ditch completely surrounded the cemetery and provided drainage, and served as a boundary from the adjacent agricultural field. They may have served in a fashion similar to "ha-ha" ditches in Virginia. Sufficient lengths of the boundary features remained to determine that they formed a rectangle measuring 96' x 100' (.220 acres) or fairly close to 1/4 acre.

One quarter acre may have been a fairly common size for a rural family cemetery. The eighteenth century Rodney family cemetery at Byfield east of Dover measured 90' x 95' (Faye Stocum, personal communication 1988), and when Thomas Denny of Smyrna sold 100 acres to William Denny in 1805, the deed contained the exclusion "...excepting 1/4 of one acre thereof which the said Thomas Denny reserves out of the same together with the free privilege of ingress and egress thereto as a burying ground" (KCD I-2-79).

A sample test excavation was conducted at each of the four boundary ditches. The test units were each 3.0' wide and extended across the ditch, a distance of 5 to 6 feet. Test unit N121W30 was placed in Feature 79, the north boundary ditch, and measured 3.0' by 5.0' by 0.60' deep (Figure 10, Plate 17). The fill contained numerous oyster shell fragments, nail fragments, pipe bowl and stem fragments, redware, brick, and glass. See Figure 10 for a profile of the boundary ditch in this unit. Test unit N101W64 was located in the northern section of Feature 134 and measured 3.0' x 6.0'. It contained only one red brick fragment and two sherds of redware. Test Unit N40E34 was placed in Feature 31, the southern boundary ditch, and Unit N67E47 in Feature 28, the eastern ditch. The former contained just one piece of burnt window glass and the latter a small brick fragment. The profiles of all four boundary ditch excavations were similar. No postmolds or postholes were found anywhere in the boundary ditches, so it is unknown if a fence was placed within it. It is also unknown if the ditches are contemporaneous with any or all of the graves contained within

PLATE 17

Feature 79, North Boundary Ditch Section Excavated



it. However, it is likely that the ditches were dug sometime during the use of the cemetery, a contention which is supported by the redware fragments found during the test excavations in the ditches.

INTERSITE ANALYSES

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER LOCAL FAMILY CEMETERIES

The Lafferty Lane cemetery can be compared to other family cemeteries recently excavated in the Dover area. The Loockerman's Range Site (7K-C-365B), near the Dover Downs racetrack is a multicomponent site which contained prehistoric Woodland I and Woodland II components as well as an early to mid-eighteenth century domestic component (Bachman n.d.). Also located on the small rise which contained the site were four unmarked historic graves of an unknown date. The four graves lay in a row spanning about 11.0' and consisted of two adults (Features 2 and 8) whose graveshafts measured 6.3' and 6.7' long, respectively, and two subadults (Features 3 and 9), measuring 4.8' and 4.5'. The burial orientations of these four graves are similar to those at Lafferty Lane. With due east arbitrarily designated zero degrees, the Loockerman's Range graves measure 1, 2, 3, and 15 degrees south of east. No gravestones, postmolds, or other markers were associated with any of the four features. All four graveshaft outlines were oval to slightly hexagonal and all four contained hexagonal coffins. Coffin nails and coffin wood stains were encountered in all four graves but sparse skeletal remains were found. No human remains of any sort were found in Features 2 and 3, while